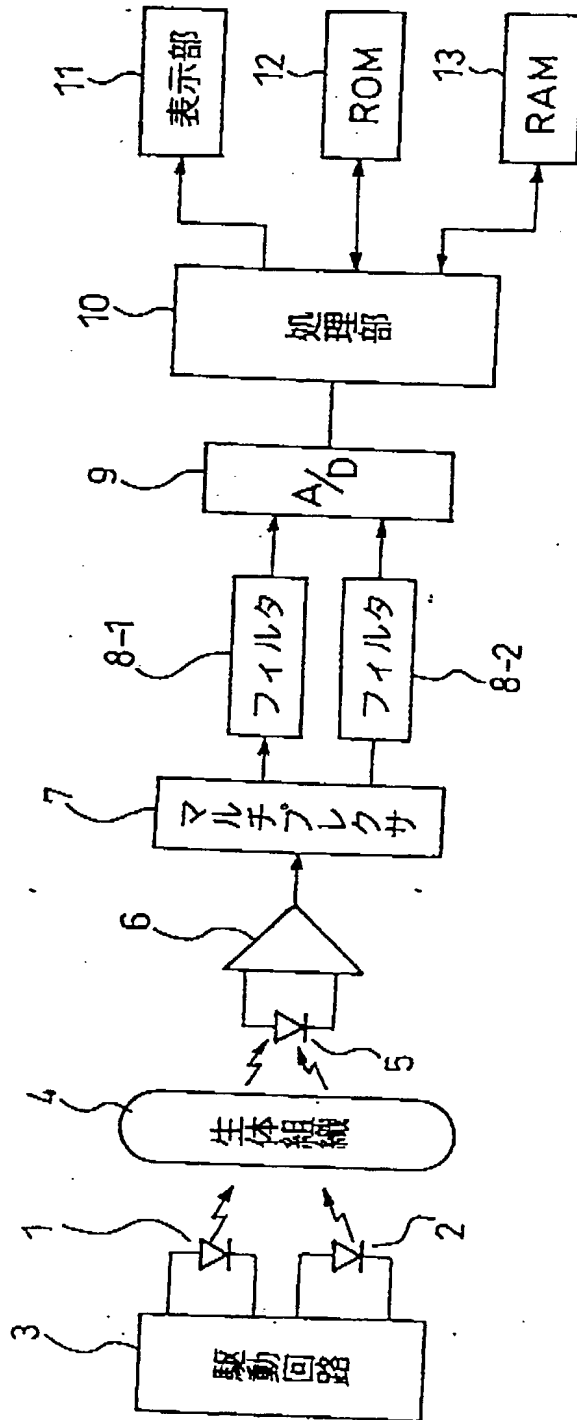
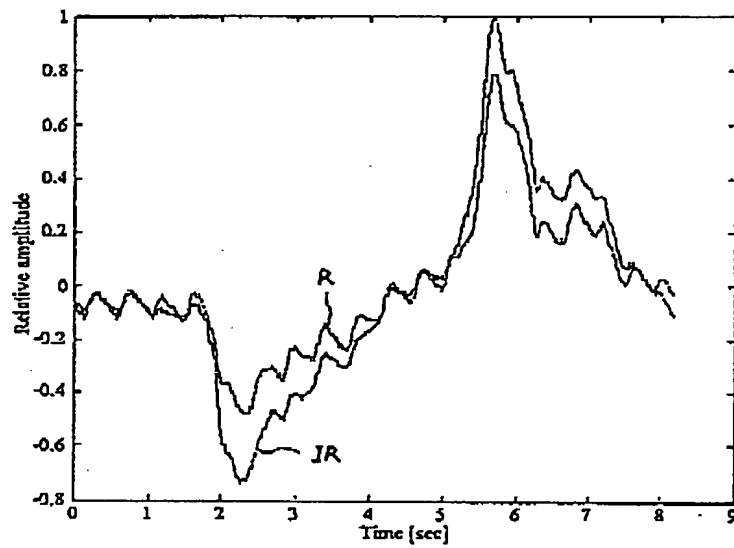


Fig. 1

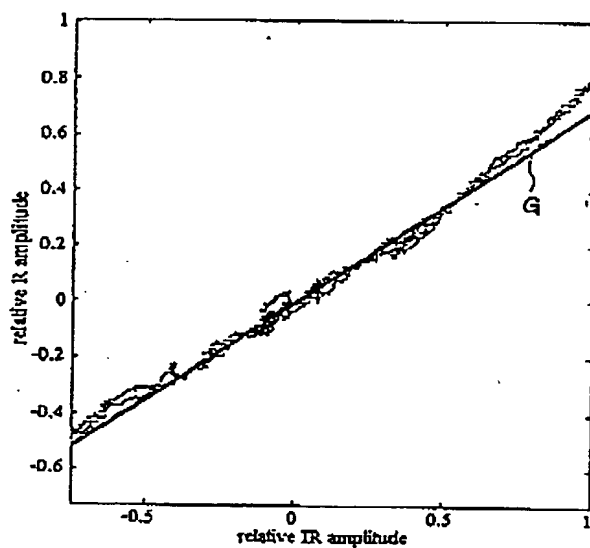


- 3: light source driver
- 4: living tissue
- 7: multiplexer
- 8-1, 8-2: filter
- 9: A/D converter
- 10: processor
- 11: display

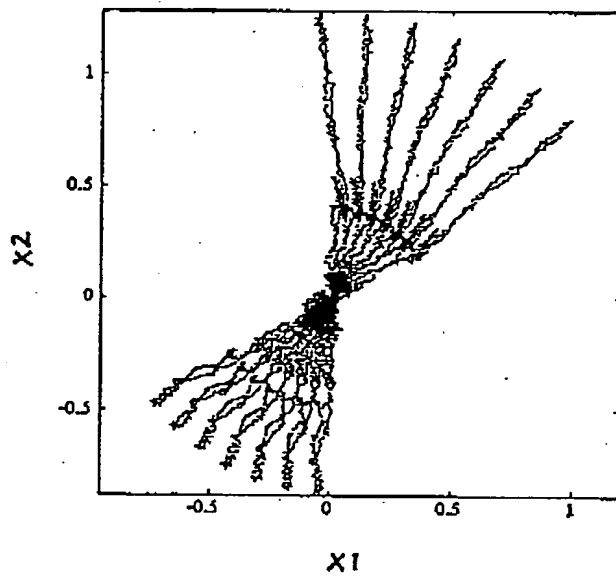
*Fig. 2*



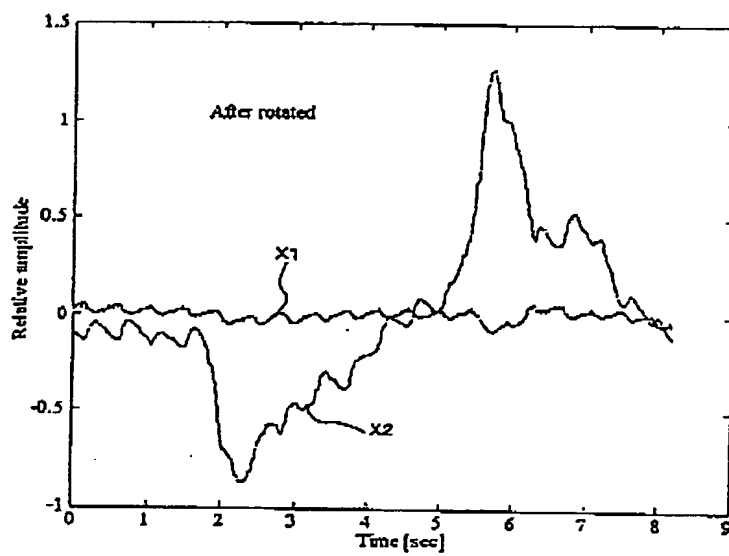
*Fig. 3*

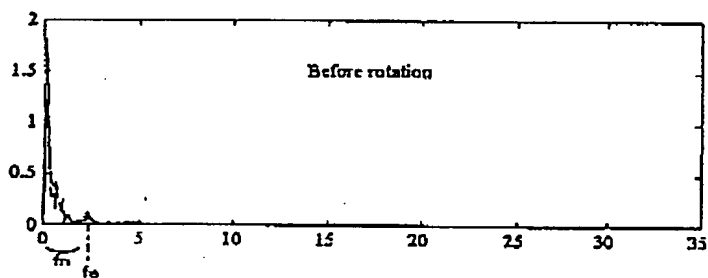


*Fig. 4*

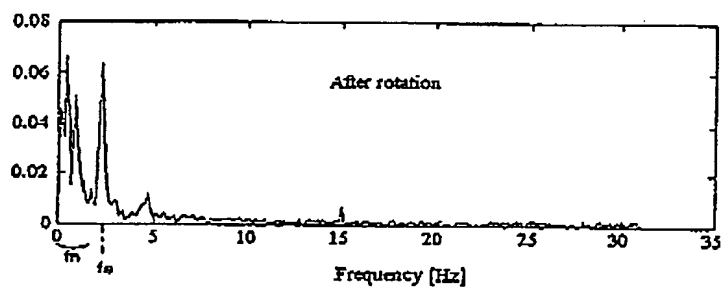


*Fig. 5*



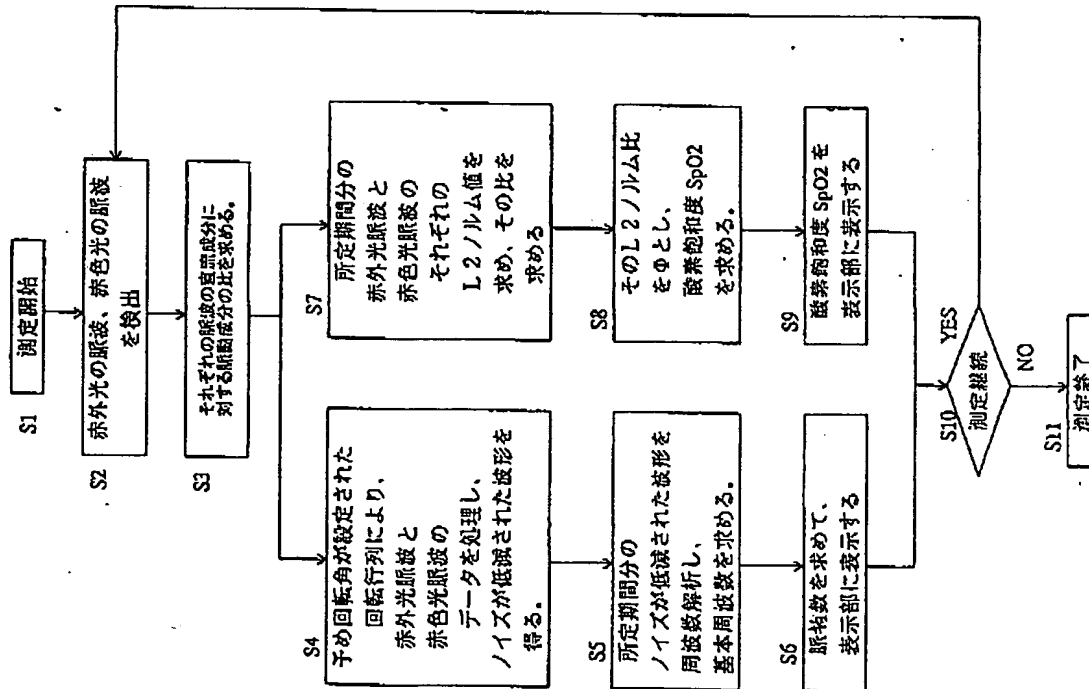


*Fig. 6A*



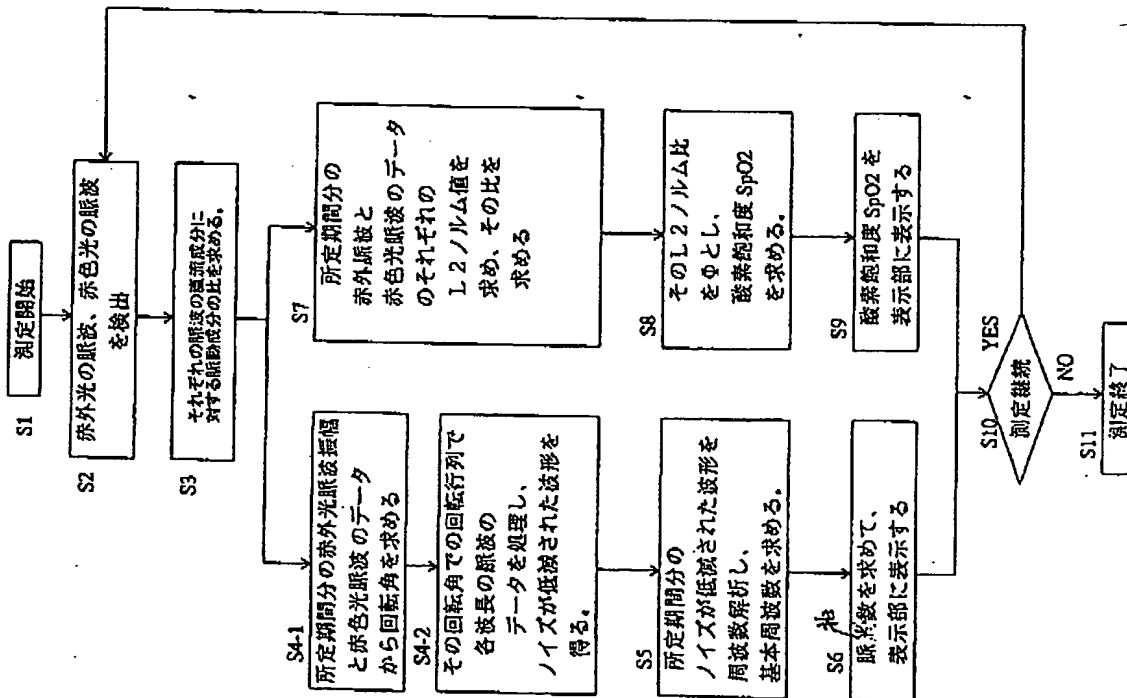
*Fig. 6B*

Fig. 7



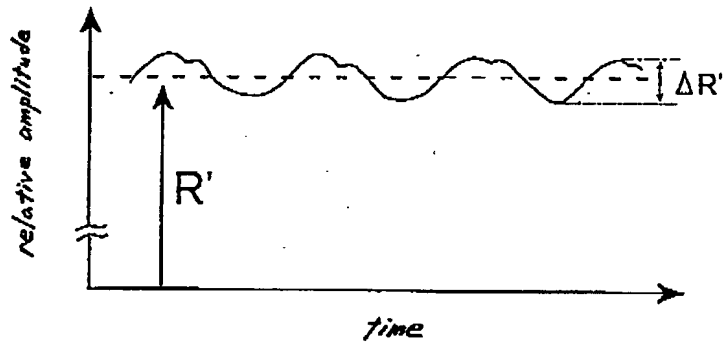
- S1: start measurement
- S2: detect pulse wave signals pertaining to infrared light and red light
- S3: obtain ratio of pulsation component to DC component for each pulse wave signal
- S4: obtain noise-reduced waveform by processing respective pulse wave data with rotating matrix (rotating angle is predetermined)
- S5: obtain fundamental frequency by frequency analysis with respect to noise-reduced waveform for given time period
- S6: obtain and display pulse rate
- S7: obtain L2 norm values from respective pulse wave signals of given time period and obtain ratio thereof
- S8: obtain oxygen saturation from L2 norm ratio
- S9: display oxygen saturation
- S10: measurement is continued?
- S11: terminate measurement

Fig. 8

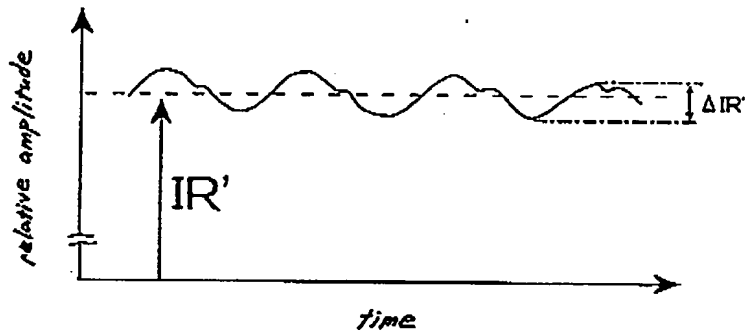


- S1: start measurement
- S2: detect pulse wave signals pertaining to infrared light and red light
- S3: obtain ratio of pulsation component to DC component for each pulse wave
- S4-1: obtain rotating angle from respective pulse wave data for given time period
- S4-2: obtain noise-reduced waveform by processing respective pulse wave data with rotating matrix corresponding to obtained rotating angle
- S5: obtain fundamental frequency by frequency analysis with respect to noise-reduced waveform for given time period
- S6: obtain and display pulse rate
- S7: obtain L2 norm values from respective pulse wave signals of given time period and obtain ratio thereof
- S8: obtain oxygen saturation from L2 norm ratio
- S9: display oxygen saturation
- S10: measurement is continued?
- S11: terminate measurement



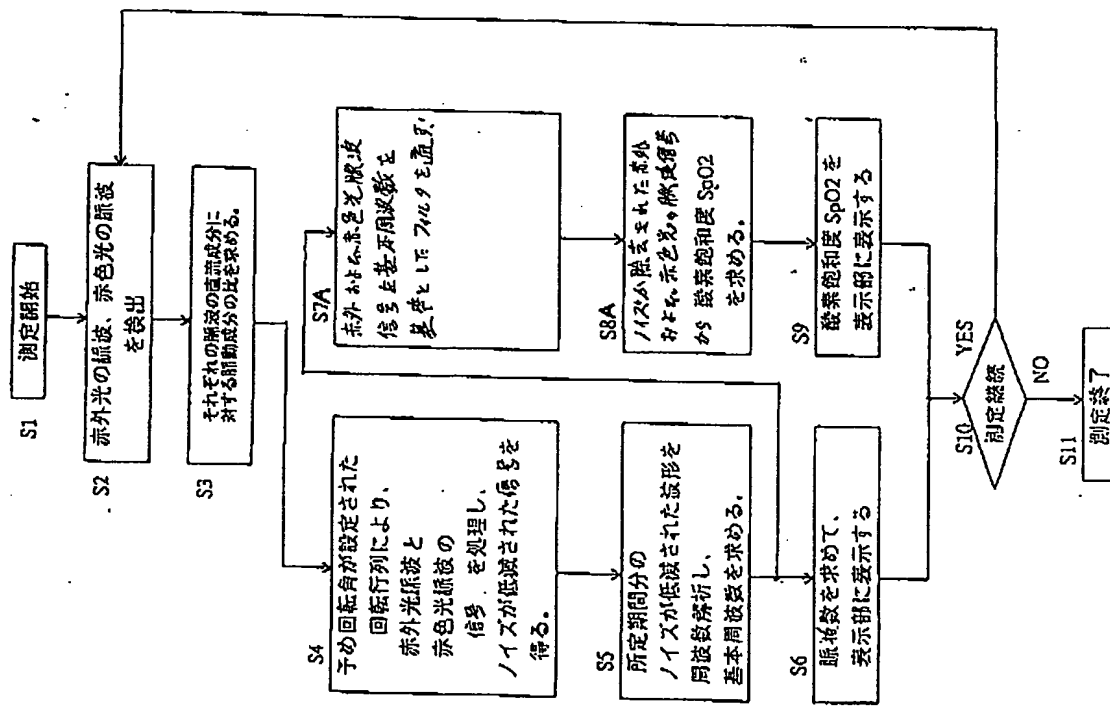


*Fig. 9A*



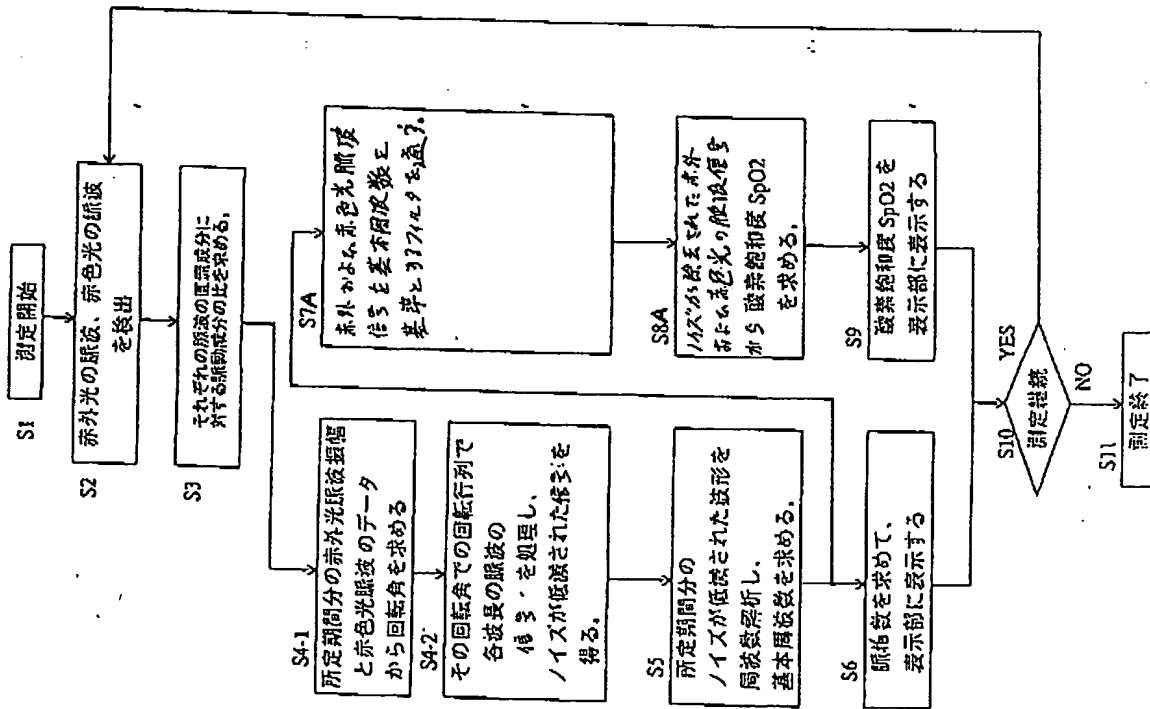
*Fig. 9B*

Fig. 10



- S1: start measurement
- S2: detect pulse wave signals pertaining to infrared light and red light
- S3: obtain ratio of pulsation component to DC component for each pulse wave
- S4: obtain noise-reduced waveform by processing respective pulse wave data with rotating matrix (rotating angle is predetermined)
- S5: obtain fundamental frequency by frequency analysis with respect to noise-reduced waveform for given time period
- S6: obtain and display pulse rate
- S7A: pass respective pulse wave signals through filter associated with fundamental frequency to obtain noise-reduced pulse wave signals
- S8A: obtain oxygen saturation from ratio of noise-reduced pulse wave signals
- S9: display oxygen saturation
- S10: measurement is continued?
- S11: terminate measurement

Fig. 11



- S1: start measurement
- S2: detect pulse wave signals pertaining to infrared light and red light
- S3: obtain ratio of pulsation component to DC component for each pulse wave
- S4-1: obtain rotating angle from respective pulse wave data for given time period
- S4-2: obtain noise-reduced waveform by processing respective pulse wave data with rotating matrix corresponding to obtained rotating angle
- S5: obtain fundamental frequency by frequency analysis with respect to noise-reduced waveform for given time period
- S6: obtain and display pulse rate
- S7A: pass respective pulse wave signals through filter associated with fundamental frequency to obtain noise-reduced pulse wave signals
- S8A: obtain oxygen saturation from ratio of noise-reduced pulse wave signals
- S9: display oxygen saturation
- S10: measurement is continued?
- S11: terminate measurement